

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for the news advertisements &c. are once more requested to pay up their respective balances. Good Wheat, Rye, Wool, Flax, Feathers or well dressed Deer skins, will be taken in payment, at the selling price in this place.  
Lexington, Sept. 12, 1789.

PETERSBURG, (commonly known by the name of Gen. Scott's landing) on the Kentucky, September 8, 1789.

JOHN NANCARROW, purposing carrying on at this place the MALT-BUSINESS and BEER BREWERY, where those who have distilleries &c. may be supplied with malt in exchange for barley or other grain, and tavern keepers and others with good beer. Merchants and others, trading down the Mississippi, pt. may, on timely notice, be supplied with such beer as will stand the test of the climate of New Orleans. He proposes to those who may become purchasers, to take in payment two thirds in barley or other grain, and the remainder in cash, or at least as much cash will enable him to purchase hops, being a cash article. Those who intend gathering the wild hops, should gather them this month or the beginning of next, in dry weather, and cure them in the shade.—Hops gathered after they have changed their colour are of little value.

N.B. Travellers may be accommodated, at said place, with lodgings and such entertainment as the country affords.

A JOURNEYMAN MASON, BRICKLAYER, or PLASTERER, who understands his business, will meet with encouragement, by applying to

JOS. GALE.

September 8, 1789. 35

NOTE is hereby given to the public, that I will exchange store goods, at Bourbon court-house, for bear skins and fur,—and will take ginseng till the 10th of October, at one shilling per lb.—Also, I took up a colt near Cumberland mountain, in the wilderness, last fall, which was supposed to be two years old. Whoever has lost such a colt, will apply to me, at said court-house.

JOHN HOUSTON.

September 8, 1789.

## JUST ARRIVED,

And now opened for sale, by

PETER JANUARY & SON.

At their new store,  
nearly opposite the old Court house,  
a large and general assortment of

MERCANDISE,  
Particularly adapted to the season:

Together with a compleat assortment of  
MEDICINE,

Which they, as usual, are determined to  
sell on reasonable terms.

BLANKS  
OF ALL KINDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THURSDAY the 8th of October, is appointed for the General Muster at Lexington.

MR. BRADFORD,  
MR. Samuel Grant, lately

fallen by the savages, left a fulling and hemp mill, in a fair way to have worked this fall, the seat is mine and valuable, the tools sent for; his friends wishes me to take to his family what is done and execute the business myself, but my stock is so exhausted, it will be attended with great difficulty; any gentleman that will lend me small sums of money, shall have it in their account in fulling, or the attorney returned certainly in nine months, which they choose, they will be kind enough to lodge the money with you, and your receipt shall be good against me and my heirs, and they will much oblige the Widow and fatherlets, as well as their humble servant.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

Sept. 1, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle and pay up their respective balances immediately; those who fail to comply before the last of November, need not expect any indulgence. Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, and Hogshead, will be taken in payment, at the following price at this place.

CHRISTOPHER KISER.

Sept. 13, 1789. 47

Strayed away from the subscriber, living on cane run, about four miles from Lexington, about the last of May, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder D; Whoever delivers the said mare to the Printer hereof, shall receive three Dollars, or to the subscriber four Dollars.

HUGH M'WILLIAMS.

Aug. 24, 1789. 14

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms, at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lexington, a bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, well made, a small star, branded on the near shoulder RR, and on the near buttock D, Appraised to £. 8.

STEPHEN BARTON.

July 9, 1789. 46

AN EXCELLENT NEW PRIMER

May be had, by the gross, dozen or single, at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of the two mile, in Fayette County, a gray mare and this spring's colt, she is about 13½ hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder P, has on about a four shilling bell IR, has the ID in dots. Appraised to £. 6.

AMBROSE BUSH.

June 18, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Hickman creek, in the County of Fayette, an iron gray filly 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock T, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white above the pastern joint, a little white above the hoof of the off hind foot, has been running in the neighbourhood since February 1788. Appraised to £. 14.

DAN. HARRISON.

June 15, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elk Horn, a brindled cow, three years old, with some white on the sides, back and belly, marked with an underkeel in the right ear. Appraised to £. 3.

WILLIAM PAYNE.

August 14, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Hunter's horse mill, on the Cliff of Kentucky, a bay mare, three years old, 13 hands high, branded A, on the near shoulder, marked with a dark spot under the belly, paces naturally. Appraised to £. 5 10.

JACOB MARCH.

July 22, 1789. 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lincoln Court-House, one red (or light brindled) and white cow, her neck yellow on each side from her shoulders to her head, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a star in the left, there is something appears like a brand on her cushion, but not perceptible what, if any. Appraised to £. 2 15.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

August 27, 1789. 3 5

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county, a Bay Horse, with a small star in his forehead, some saddle marks, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 16 or 17 years old, branded on the near buttock L. Appraised to £. 2 10.—Also a dark brindled Heifer, with some white along the back and tail, marked with a crop off the right ear, about 3 years old. Appraised to £. 1 16.

EPHRAIM BAITES.

Aug. 28, 1789. 4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the dry fork of Chaplin, about 2 miles from Harlin's mill, a brindled Steer, 4 years old, marked with an underkeel near ear, and a swallow fork in the off ear. Appraised to £. 2 10.

Wm. THOMPSON.

Mercer, Aug. 20, 1789. 4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in October 1787, on the wilderness trace, on Skaggs creek, not far from the Hafel patch, a bay Mare, about 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, and on the near buttock P. Appraised to £. 6.

B.

3 4

DAVID TROWDRIDGE.

Living on Green's creek in Woodford county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the North fork of Elk Horn a brown cow, with a white face and legs, no ear mark. Appraised to £. 3.

CLEMENTS MOSLEY.

Sept. 13, 1789. 6.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near the Mouth of Hickman a dark Bay horse, five years old, 4 feet 9 inches high, docked, with a star in her forehead, a small white spot on his off foot. Appraised to £. 9.

WM. HOGAN.

Sept. 1, 1789. 4

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Glen's creek, a dark red Steer, 4 years old, marked with a crop in the left ear, and three stars in the right, a white face, and some white on his legs. Appraised to £. 3.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

August 6, 1789. 5

## The following tracts of

## LAND FOR SALE,

SEVENTEEN hundred acres on the Kentucky, nearly opposite Frankfort—3,000 in the same neighbourhood—1600 between Arnolds and Meux's station—170 adjoining the town land of Harrodsburg—200 on Brashier's creek—400 within four miles of Lee's Town, on the N. side of the Kentucky—1000 on Cedar Creek—13,000 on the Ohio, near the big bone lick—53,000 at the three forks of the Kentucky—800 on Hington's fork—40,000 in different tracts on Licking and the Ohio, it is unnecessary to say any thing in recommendation of those lands, but that the greater part are equal in quality and situation to any in the District. Negroes, Tobacco, Beef, Pork, Horses, Cows, and all kinds of publick securities, will be taken in payment; the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Peter Tardieu in Danville, or to the subscriber, who has also a quantity of goods which will give in exchange for Tobacco, Beef and Pork.

M. NAGLE.

Holders, August 8, 1789. 50 5

## TO BE SOLD

Several very valuable tracts of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in the County of Fayette, about ten or twelve miles from Lexington, which are patented in the name of William Stewart. Also to be let for a term of years, two valuable tracts of land, one on Glen's creek, and the other on the trough spring; Together with several other tracts in the different Counties in this district. The terms may be known by applying to Harry Innes, Esquire, in Danville, or to the subscriber about six miles from Danville, in Lincoln County.

THOMAS TODD.

Aug. 29th.

A company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 27th of September, in order to start the next morning for the Eastern settlements: it is hoped every person will go armed.

From the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.  
Remarks on the resolve of Congress fixing a new money of account.

WITH the hope that my last on my  
nies has entertained you, I now  
speak of an American coinage. In which  
the fancy has a share of influence that it  
could not then have. The late Congress  
deserves applause for the advantageous  
divisions into which they threw the Ameri-  
can monies of account. In general,  
their measures respecting them are wise  
and ingenious; yet I must vent a few  
thoughts, which, perhaps, you may wish  
had influenced their ordinance. Some of  
them are unimportant—mere creatures of  
the fancy; others are of more conse-  
quence.

Eagles may be in half and quarter  
pieces: dollars in half & quarter pieces;  
dimes and perhaps half dimes in rigs,  
for enlarging their circumference: cents  
and half cents, the half cent equal to 5  
mills, or a farthing sterling if the dol-  
lar be 50d in value. All the coins may  
have the American eagle on one side, with  
the reading, "U.S. of America." On  
the opposite side may be some such devices  
of theirs: for the eagle piece, and its di-  
visions, a monument on a rock; on the pe-  
destal, read "4th July, 1776," and in  
the field 13 stars; one of the rays, just  
above the top of the monument, pointing  
down. After is best drawn with five long  
and five pretty short rays; read, "In  
perpetuum." The dollar and its parts, a  
full winged sheep representing a fleece—  
a great national object. A leaf of wheat,  
or rather a field of it, may also be in view;  
read "employment." The dime, a dove  
and olive branch. The cent to be with a  
man comfortably clothed, standing ex-  
cept with a sword in his hand, read "Pro-  
vidus, cents become eagles."

The standard pieces of silver coins  
among the great commercial nations,  
France, Britain and Holland, are so near-  
ly alike that the accurate Sir Isaac New-  
ton, when master of the mint, treated them  
as if they were the same. He found that  
the then old pillar piece of eight, alone  
of the Spanish silver coins, was exactly  
equal in fineness to the sterling standard  
of Britain, and he gives its weight, 417  
grains. As the standard proportions are  
1 oz. 2 dwt. fine silver, and 18 dwt. al-  
loy, therefore 12 gros are to 1 alloy,  
so are 417—31.275 alloy, and 385.72  
fine, and is exactly worth 55d.87 ster-  
ling, but p[er] 54d.

In like measure, for finding the propor-  
tion of alloy in the federal dollar; as 11 fine:  
1 alloy :: 375.64—34.15 alloy; and al-  
together this dollar is to weigh 409.8  
grains gros. The fleece dollar which  
we wish to have preferred for the Ameri-  
can unit, is in their proportions; as 11  
fine : 0.9 alloy :: 358 fine—29.3 al-  
loy, and altogether 387.3 grs. and is equal  
in standard fineness to those of the com-  
mercial nations. This proportion for a fleece  
dollar (to be of 50d in value) is confirmed  
by this statement; 5760 grs 67.5.027 :  
358 grs.—so that is, the min. of  
576 grs. of fine silver, being fixed at the  
value of 67.5.027, 358 grs. are worth  
50d. (more exactly, 49d.972.) To see  
the Congress dollar is of less fineness than  
the commercial standard, if it may be so  
denominated. To say the difference is  
small, is saying the late Congress was  
near doing a good thing. If this little  
except in alloy is reduced, it will preclude  
strangers from exclaiming against the in-  
feriority, and fixing an ill name—a sig-  
nificance that would sink American coin below  
its real value.—"Give a dog an ill name."

Standards of silver coins, viz.  
Fine Alloy  
Ster. or En. Fr. Dut. 11.1.9  
Span. pi. p. 8/8, 417 grs 11.1.9 val. 54d  
Congress dollar of 1786, 11.1.52.45  
Fleece dollar, proposed 11.1.9 50

Standard of gold coins, viz.  
Fine Alloy

British & commercial nations 11.1  
Congress eagle, 1786, 11.1.1  
So that the American standard of gold is  
the same as in the commercial countries;  
but, for silver it is inferior. Alloy of  
gold is equal parts of fine silver and cop-  
per; of silver, it is all fine copper.

I know not what the cost of coining is  
generally; but find that in 1773 to 1776  
old guineas were melted down and recon-  
sidered in Britain to the value of 15,503,  
593 to 8 sterlings, which cost the na-  
tion,—

Melted. & cost coining 1,132,246.7 3  
or .085 per cent.

For loss in melting 1.317,354.6 12  
or 2.04

2.86;

Near 3 per cent. If the work and ex-  
pense of coining a hundred shillings in  
silver, is about the same as of 100 gu-  
ineas in gold, the size being nearly alike,  
and the cost in affaying, melting, cut-  
ting, filing, weighing, coining, mili-  
ng, &c. also nearly the same, then the  
coining of silver would cost about 20  
times as much per cent on the value, as  
of gold; but this seems to be wide of pro-  
bability; and the difference must rather  
be according to the difference of the value  
of the metals. A pound of gold is 15  
times as valuable as a pound of silver; there-  
fore, in this way of reckoning, if  
15/- sterling in gold, cost 45 per cent.  
This also seems to be high, and yet I sus-  
pect the cost in practice fails not a great  
way short of it. The expence in co-  
ining copper halfpence, seems to be 57 to 60  
per cent. or upwards, on copper bought  
at about 10d. per pound, and yet the la-  
bour and expence is less than on the preci-  
ous metals, the filing and weighing are  
less exact, and they are not melted. The  
Congress estimated the cost at this rate,  
when they ordained 100 cents (nearly of  
the value of 10 many ha'pence sterling)  
to be coined out of 2.25 lbs of copper, of  
only about 42 cents cost, to be paid at  
100 cents, or about 52d sterling.

The present Congress has a power to tax,  
for the purpose of paying all expence  
of coining monies, which the late Con-  
gress has not, as may be presumed from  
their not exercising it. No bullion will  
be sent to the mint by merchants or others,  
unless they are to receive the value in  
coin, clear of expence, as is the practice in  
other countries, and as reason and con-  
science direct; for, it is unreasonable and  
unconscientious to expect that an individ-  
ual shall pay for the issuing money for a  
public convenience, when the loss or pay-  
ment ought to be a common charge on the  
nation. The ordinance of Congress speaks  
of the mint price of a lib. of silver and gold;  
the terms of usages in the mint are not familiar to me; but, I take it that  
20977 cents are what would be paid for  
every lb. of gold, in bullion, carried to the  
mint; and this sum deducted from 21420  
cents the declared value of a lib. of gold,  
leaves 463 cents to the mint for the cost  
of coining. The gold eagle is 246.268  
grains fine, — 22.388 alloy; together,  
268.656 gros; and the 268.656 in  
5760 grains in a lib. are 21.44 times.  
This cost is 2.16 per cent. near 75 per  
cent, cheaper than the coining of the 15  
millions in gold, cost Britain about 12  
years ago; wherefore it is to be suspected  
that 2.16 is under rated. It may be  
the case of the ordinance cost of coining  
silver, that it is not so low as 29.42  
per cent. The coining and issuing of  
copper may be separately treated of. Per-  
haps you may hear from me on that partic-  
ular, in a future letter.

T. C. D.

## THE VILLAGE,

OF CERVANTES,  
Translated from the Spanish.

IT being now a considerable time  
since I had read any Spanish, I be-  
gan to find my knowledge of that  
language greatly to decay; so that  
falling in company with a native lad  
fall, on its way to New-Orleans, and  
who had some days in this town,  
I scarcely could make myself under-  
stood by him. This led me to think of  
recovering in some degree what  
I had lost; and with that view, I  
sent for the works of Cervantes, an  
author which it is rather paying a  
compliment to my own taste, than to  
his genius, to say I have always  
greatly admired. Amongst these  
books I found one which had never  
been translated, merely I presume,  
because the scene was laid in humble  
life. For your people abroad, think  
little of accidents which do not fall  
out amongst hidalgos, or great men;  
whereas in fact, we can see as much  
of human nature, in the small affairs  
of a village, as on the higher stage  
of a kingdom. But in the American re-  
publics especially, a book will not be  
uninteresting, merely because it treats  
not of lofty themes. The nature and  
truth of the descriptions, will engage  
however obscure the characters.

Reading over this little work, child-  
ed the Village, with the view I have  
mentioned; it was, my way, as in the  
study of other languages, in more early  
life, to amuse myself, when I became  
perfectly well master of it, in writing down translations of some parts  
remarkable observations, particular  
speeches, and the like; and hence  
was gradually led to complete the  
whole: that being done, it occurred to  
me to give it to the press.

I would wish to acknowledge, that  
there are some words and even sen-  
tences, which I have not been able  
to make out, in the original; notwithstanding  
I have had the advantage of  
Chirurgi Spanish and English dictionary,  
which is allowed to be the best. This will easily be conceived; because  
though the literal word may be ex-  
plained, yet there is a figurative and im-  
plied sense, which in a particular sentence  
it may have which no dic-  
tionary can properly, and with suffi-  
cient minuteness give. Indeed the de-  
licacy of any language cannot be learned  
from a dictionary, but from con-  
versation, and the frequent reading  
of the best authors. However this  
translation of mine may pass well enough;  
provided it is kept in view, that I do not mean to compare myself  
or even think of equaling the ingenious  
Dr. Smollett who has so well tendered  
in elegant English, the Don Quixote of the same author.

I know it has been given out and cir-  
culated a good deal in this town, that  
I was studying Spanish for some time  
past, for the book had been observed  
on my table, with a view to remove to  
New Madrid, or perhaps apply for a  
government on the Spanish main. But  
I declare to God that I have no such  
invention; and it has been in a great  
degree with a view to relieve this calumny,  
that I have been led to give this candid account of my motive in  
perusing Spanish authors, and making  
myself more perfect in the knowledge  
of that language. I wish well to the  
Spaniards and their governments, but  
for my part shall content myself with  
introducing one of the books of that  
nation to your acquaintance, which  
though it may not be so lucrative or  
honorable to myself, is an object more  
within my power, and in its nature  
concerning a great deal of happiness in  
the amusement it has given me. Who  
knows but the tongue of malignity may  
infer, that I do this for the express pur-  
pose of recommending myself to Guar-  
douche, and getting a government. I  
ought answer and justify it were it true;  
for at a time when governments are dis-  
tributing, why might I not put in my  
hand, and take one out as well as others?  
But I leave upon my faced honor,  
that, except one letter which I  
wrote to Guardouche last fall, and which  
was on the subject of logwood, I have  
held no correspondence with him since  
he has been Charge des Affairs at New-  
York. Governments are not in my  
view, though I suppose I might stand  
as good a chance as others, was dis-  
posed to push the matter. I hope  
therefore, the public will do me the  
justice to believe my mind free from all  
such ambition. And that meddling with  
Spaniards and Spanish affairs thus far,  
has been just as I have said, a mere  
philological pursuit, and will termi-  
nate with the work, which is now of-  
fered to the public.

NEW-YORK, July 18.  
We are informed that Mr. Henry  
Barborth, an ingenious mechanic from  
Baltimore, exhibited to the inspection of  
many of the members of both  
houses of Congress, three new invented  
machines for the following pur-  
poses, viz:

1. A machine for cutting grain; this is fixed on two wheels, and is to be set in motion by one man, who it is said will be able to cut 5 acres of wheat per day.
2. A machine for clearing docks, &c. on different principles from any yet invented.
3. A machine for threshing grain; this is to be set in motion by a horse, or by water as most convenient. It consists of a threshing floor and sixty six slats, and it is thought, on a moderate computation will thresh as much as forty men in the ordinary way.

The specimens above mentioned  
are only in miniature; it is therefore  
impossible to ascertain the real value  
of the discovery; but many persons  
of judgment conclude that each ma-  
chine may be of great utility.

The inventor has petitioned Con-  
gress for an exclusive privilege of  
making and vending the said machines,  
which will undoubtedly be granted.

LEXINGTON, September 19.

An unfortunate accident happened  
about 5 miles from this place, on  
Monday last; a young man who fal-  
led a tree that stood near a dwelling  
house, in order to prevent any damage  
from said tree by winds; the family  
were notified of the danger that  
might be in the fall of the tree, as  
it was probable it might fall on the  
house, went out of the way; when  
the tree was falling which appeared  
as if it would fall on the house, he  
called aloud to know if any of the  
family were within; the unfortunate  
woman of the house, being at that  
time in the house, and alarmed at the  
calls of the man, attempted to escape  
out at the door, and unluckily ran  
immediately under the falling tree,  
and was crushed to death!

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for De-  
cember 1783.

The great efficacy of White ash  
bark, in expelling the poison com-  
municated by the bite of venomous ani-  
mals.

Jeremiah Halley esq. of Preston,  
was some time since stung with a bee  
in the upper lip. The pain which  
it occasioned, immediately extended  
over the whole body. In fifteen  
minutes his limbs swelled with large  
eruptions, which covered the body.  
Every appearance indicated a high  
flare of inflammation. The face soon  
became very alarming; and in about  
twenty minutes the lungs were sensi-  
bly affected; and fainting fits indicated  
approaching death. As soon as  
it could be procured, he chewed some  
of the white ash bark, and immedi-  
ately received sensible relief at the  
breast; he then took a decoction of  
it with milk, and perfectly recovered;  
the swelling continuing about two  
days.

The same gentleman attests the  
following as a fact, of which he was a  
witness—A dog, in attempting to  
kill a red snake, was bitten in three  
or four places in the head. The  
bite of this snake is said to be more  
venomous than that of the rattlesnake.  
In about an hour, the dog became  
much swollen, and discourse scarcely  
any signs of life. Milk, boiled with  
the white ash bark, was now poured  
down his throat. The effect was  
surprising, and may appear incred-  
ible. The next morning, which was  
about twelve hours after the dog was  
bitten, he was as active as ever; and  
hunted in the woods as usual.

It is an undoubted truth, that the  
Indians who are generally well acquain-  
ted with the virtues and indigenous  
productions, have the white ash in  
great estimation, as peculiarly unfriendly  
to venomous snakes.

As the bite of a mad dog, is thought  
to communicate a flaw, though fast  
poison, it is submitted to the gentle-  
men of the faculty, whether, from the  
above facts, this bark might not be  
tried in cases of canine madness.

SONG.  
To the tune of "The dusky night."

COME all you brave Kentuckians,  
Who dangers dare to meet;  
Come, let us haste, in wars dread game,

The savage foe we'll beat.  
For a fighting we must go, &c.

II. Kentucky Song  
Thro' forests deep embrown'd by  
shades,

We'll seek the dithy track,  
O! be our country's safety sure!

May conquest crown th' attack!  
When a fighting we do go, &c.

III.  
Then, conquest crown'd we'll haste to  
safe

Our wives and sweethearts' fears,  
And o'er our gladome howls we'll sing  
"Kentucky Volunteers."  
As home in peace we go, &c.